

ABSTRACT

A method for extending the lifetime of cached web pages. In multi-user environments, as for example in networks, that require the display of personalized information for each client served, regeneration has been required for even the simplest of changes. This regeneration can become an excessive burden on heavily loaded web servers and can cause major, unacceptable performance degradation. Methods are disclosed herein for significantly reducing the incidence of required regeneration of cached pages in such systems. The load on the server is reduced by moving much of the regeneration of information pages to the clients that become the systems responsible for generating most of the personalization modifications. Differences between cached versions can be abridged with client-side scripts, so only one master cache version, instead of multiple minor variation versions, need to be generated on the server, resulting in high cache efficiency and server performance. These techniques are applicable to file-cache enabled web servers.